THE Boston-AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 700

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1768.

A Council of Six Churches, viz. The Church of Christ in Stow, the Church in Littleton, the Church in Chelmsford, the Church in Belton, the second Church in Lancaster, and the Church in Groton, conven'd at Harvard July 26, 1768, at the Desire of Pastor and Church, (the Town by their legal Vote agreeing) to advise, as expres'd in their Letters missive, "Whether it shall not "be suppos'd most for the Glory of God, for the "Good of the Rev. Pastor, and of his Church and "People, that the Pastoral Relation between us "be dissolved upon such Terms as the Council of "Churches conven'd upon the Occasion, shall "judge to be honorable and just."

After solemn Prayer to God, and a full public Hearing of all that the Parties concerned had to offer upon the Subject, came unanimously and without Exception into the following Result.

That in Consideration of the long continued Weakness and Indisposition of the Pastor, and the Improbability of the Recovery of his Health in his present Connections, it is advisable, according to the mutual Desire, of the Pastor and People, that their Relation to each other be dissolved on the Terms following, viz. That the Town give their Rev. Pastor Two Hundred Pounds, exclusive of any Salary that is now due to him, to be paid as follows—Sixty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, in six Months from this Time—Sixty six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence in Twelve Months—And Sixty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence in Eighteen Months.—And upon their present Compliance with the above we advise that the Pastor ask, and the People give him a Dismission: And thereupon we declare the Relation between them to be immediately dissolved.

We are heartily griev'd at the unhappy Circumstances of the Pastor and People in this Place, and sincerely concern'd at seeing them under such uncommon Frowns of Providence.

We doubt not the Pastor suitably considers the Rebuke of Heaven in the Difficulties which thus put a Period to his Labours and Usefulness among his People, in the Prime of his Life, and is concerned that the wise Designs of Providence, with Regard to him, may be answered.

We think it but Justice to him to declare, that both his Moral & Ministerial Character are without Exception. And we do accordingly with the fullest Assurance recommend him to any People that stand in Need of his Labours, should his Health ever permit him to engage in Ministerial Service.

We earnestly recommend it to the People suitably to lay their Circumstances to Heart, to enquire wherefore it is that they are thus rebuked of God, and what it is he expects from *them*, in their present dark and difficult Circumstances—and in every Regard to conduct themselves becoming their Christian Character and Profession. —We do them the Justice to declare our Approbation of their general Temper and Behavior in the Management of their Controversy before *us*. And we hope that by a penitent, humble and well-ordered Conversation, they will be so happy as, thro' the Redeemer, to obtain those Favours they need, in Order to the Restoration of Peace, the Re-settlement of the Gospel among them, and the Promotion of their best Interest.

And now we recommend both Pastor and People, to the Guidance and Care of him who is able to bless them with all spiritual Blessings in heavenly Places by Jesus Christ—earnestly praying that the great Author of our holy Religion, would delight to own and bless them in this World, and present them faultless to the Father in the great Day. To whom be rendered Praises everlasting. Amen.

Harvard, July 28, 1768,

Sampson Stoddard,	*John Gardner*, Moderator
Ephraim Spaulding	*Daniel Rogers*,
John Whetcomb,	*Ebenezer Bridge*,
David Osgood,	*Thomas Goss*,
Benjamin Hoar,	*John Mellen*,
Joseph Farwell,	*Samuel Dana*.
James Stone,	
Enoch Dole,	
Asa Whetcomb,	
Nath. Willson,	
Samuel Gates,	
Zechariah Longley.	

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following, in your next Paper.

I Observe in your Paper of July 11th, the Rev. Mr. Buckminster, of Rutland, is called upon to declare, Whether he has ever said that the late Acts of Parliament respecting America were just, and ought to be submitted to. If he has not, to let the World know that the Report was false: If he has, to shew from what Part of the British Constitution he draws his Reasons for the Right of taxing British Subjects without their Consent.

In your Paper of August 15th, a Writer is of Opinion, that great will be the Disappointment of many, particularly of Orthodoxus, if no Notice should be taken of his Piece by Rev. Sir. Here I must beg Leave to be of a different Sentiment, for I can very easily believe that the Report concerning Mr. Buckminster was true, and that he is compelled to be silent, finding that no Part of the British Constitution will justify such an Assertion. In Order to get Mr. Buckminster out of the Mire, this Orthodoxior alias Mr. Buckminster, is very desirous of having several trifling Matters adjusted, and trifling they are, such as whether to transfer private Conversation to the publick News Papers, is consistent with the true Notion of Liberty? And authoritatively to call upon Men to declare upon which Side they appear? And whether the Sons of Liberty, adopt such Procedings? Who Orthodoxus is! Whether the Name of a Person, or common to a Party? And so on.

What is all this to the Purpose? Does the Propriety or Impropriety of transferring private Conversation to the publick News Papers, alter the Nature of private Conversation? Will the Knowledge of Orthodoxus furnish Mr. Buckminster with an Argument to support an Assertion, which will be deemed to come from him, till he denies it? These are poor, pitiful Evasions, and such as rather injure than help the Character called in Question, as they evidently shew they are made Use of, for Want of something more solid: Such as will convince the impartial that Mr. Buckminster asserted what was reported if he did; and that he is puzzled and like so to remain, to find any Part of the British Constitution that will avail him.

ORTHODOXISSIMUS.

August, 22, 1768.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

By the last Advices from London, we learn, That Wheat and other Grain has continued at an exorbitant Price, beyond the Ability of the Poor to purchase, many of whom have been starving for want, yet great Quantities have been kept till spoil'd and then thrown into the Thames, and in many great Graineries, now almost full and long kept up for a higher Market; the Wheavels and other Vermin have made such Destruction that the Corn is almost useless, and must be removed in Order to clean out the Graineries,—great Quantities have been sold to the Distillers for less than one Third of the prime Cost, and the rich Farmers who have kept their Corn of two Years old unthreshed, have suffered a Loss by the Rats and Mice, which is much more than the Difference between the highest and the lowest Prices that have been currant. There is a Prospect of the most plentiful Harvest that has been for many Years past.

The Distresses of the Poor have produced many terrible Riots. At Leeds in Yorkshire, several Persons in the Malting and Farming Business have been destroyed, together with their Effects, by the Mobs.

The Papers abound with Pieces for and against Mr. Wilkes. The principal Matter that his Enemies insists upon against him, is the Mobs and Riots that he has been the Occasion of——Evils they say, far more dangerous to the Constitution and injurious to Particulars, than General Warrants or any arbitrary Exertions of Ministerial Power which he has opposed. Much is said to the Necessity of Obedience to the Laws, and due Respect to the Magistracy and Men in Authority. On the other Hand it is observed, that Mobs and Tumults never happen but thro' Oppression and a scandalous Abuse of Power. That wicked Men in high Places of Government are always fond of inculcating upon others, Obedience to the Laws, which they would have to be binding upon all but themselves, and of Reverence to Men in Authority, because they themselves are the Men. All this is in Effect nothing more than an Attempt to establish and set their own Authority above Controul; and to make the Law itself an Instrument to raise them above its Power. It is observed that when Men obtain such a dangerous Degree of Power, that an ordinary Process cannot reach them, they have nothing to fear from the Law or Government in the regular Forms of Proceeding. So that if they can inspire the People with such a Reverence for those Forms, as to support them and regulate their own Actions by them, then these overgrown Oppressors are absolutely safe, and will apply the Power of the People to oppress and enslave themselves, till the Tyrant's Will becomes the supreme and only Law. No Wonder then, that all overbearing, tyrannical Men so strenuously exert themselves against Mobs and popular Tumults, representing them as the greatest Evils that can happen in a State.—"But I might venture to assert that the Mischiefs done by these irregular Expressions of the People's Resentment and Exertions of their Power, are never so great as the Grievances that occasion them—And tho' innocent Persons may sometimes suffer in popular Tumults, yet the general Resentment of the People is principally directed according to Justice, and the greatest Delinquent feels it most, so that upon the whole, like Thunder Gusts, they commonly do more Good than Harm. But they are justly dreadful to those tyrannical bad Men whose Misconduct occasion'd the Calamities that raised the Tumult. When a Sense of publick Injury and Oppression, rouses a People, and puts them upon united Exertions of their own Strength, there is always enough to relieve and do themselves Justice, and to make the fiercest Tyrant tremble that ever oppressed Mankind. This is the only Tribunal that he has to fear, the only one where an injured abused People can call their Tyrants to account, and drag them to condign Punishment."

It is observed that the only *beneficial Design* of all Forms of Government, Laws and Magistrates, is *the common Good of the People*, and so long as these Forms, Institutions and Appointments are applied to that End, so long a wise sensible People will with all their Strength maintain and support them. But when those who have been entrusted with the executive Powers of Government, oppress the People and deprive them of the beneficial Effects of the Law, and at the same Time would keep them under all its Restraints, so as to disable them from helping themselves, even the very Forms of Government become Nusances, and the Persons in Authority Instruments of Oppression; and no wise People will lend their Assistance to support either the one or the other.

When a Government becomes so corrupt that the common Forms of Proceeding are productive of more Calamity and Distress, than could reasonably be supposed to attend an Alteration, then it is not only lawful but every Man's Duty to use all the Means in his Power to obtain a Redress of Grievances; and all the Evils that happen during the Conflict, are justly chargeable upon the Authors of the Grievances that raised the public Disturbances.

SALEM, August 23.

The Schooner Betsy, Capt. Benjamin Boden arrived at Marblehead last Saturday from Falmouth, which Place he left the 22d of June, in the Afternoon, and informs, that he was told, just before he sailed, that the Public Papers that Day contained an Account that JOHN WILKES, Esq; was sentenced to pay a Fine of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and to remain in Prison during the Term of One Year and One Day. Q

Capt. Boden endeavoured to procure a Paper, which contained this News, of the Person who gave him the above Information, but could not; and as he was just upon sailing, had not Time to look farther: The Papers he has bro't are no later than those received by Capt. St Barbe.

By Capt. Samuel Grant, who arrived here last Lord's-Day, from Martineco, in 28 Days, are come to Hand, Copies of an Arret of the French King's Council of State of April 1, 1768; and an Ordinance of the King, dated the 9th of July last, permitting foreign Vessels to import Timber of all Kinds, Dying Woods, Live Stock of all Kinds, green or tanned Hides, Furs, Pitch and Tar, Rice, Indian Corn, Beans, Pease, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton and Cocoa, into any Harbour or Road of the Island of *St. Lucia*.

Last Friday a very uncommon Accident happened off Manchester, and the the following Account is related by a Person who saw it.—Nicholas Whipple, Abraham Wyatt, and Daniel Poland, all of Beverly were fishing in a Canoe, near Little Misery Island, which lays within 2 or 3 Leagues off this Harbour, and had out a Kellogg, or small Anchor; while they were employed at their Business, to their inexpressible Surprize, the Canoe suddenly shot forward, with very great Rapidity, without any apparent Cause, and, before they could cut the Painter, run the Distance of about 70 or 80 Feet, when she was pulled so low as to fill and overset, and then stopped. One of the Men swam ashore, another saved his Life by getting upon the Bottom of the Canoe, and remaining there till relieved by some People in a Fisherman's Canoe, then in Sight, getting Ballast; and the third, Daniel Poland, was unfortunately drowned, who, we hear, has left a Wife and 7 or 8 Children. It is supposed that some large Fish run foul of the Painter, dragged the Canoe the abovementioned Distance, and was then disengaged.

The Publick are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter N, have met with such Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, that they have begun to roll the Numbers and prepare the Boxes for Drawing, which they design shall commence in a Month from this Time.

1 Page 163. 7 As Molasses Act. see pa. 9. — Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — Billeting Act pa. 274. V. pa. 205. Q ibid. pa. 212.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I believe no one will dispute with the writer of a peice which has made its appearance in the New-Hampshire Gazette, concerning the rights of "every membef in any British house of commons to speak his mind freely and vote according to the dictates of *his own* conscience". It is essentially belongs to a parliament, that the very name must be obliterated before the Right can with any propriety be abridged. One is naturally from hence led to reflect on the absurdity of a late *ministerial* mandate peremptorily dictating to a British house of commons a particular mode of proceeding, and threatning them with annihilation for a non-conformity thereto, which was afterwards put in execution with marks of the utmost severity. This writer endeavors to apologize for *seventeen* gentlemen who voted in favor of complying with the Requisition; and thinks it is hard that they should be censured because it is charitably to be presum'd they voted agreably to the dictates of their own consciences: But I am apt to think that when he considers the real question which was then before the house, he will find the necessity of giving his clients over to all that ignominy and contempt which he thinks their countrymen have too liberally cast upon them. This gent. seems to have mistaken the question before the house: He supposes it to be, whether the circular letter was the most eligible method of communicating the sentiments of the former house to the other Colonies? Whereas it was this, Whether the house would rescind the Resolution which gave birth to the letter? referring to a resolution of the former house, to acquaint the other Colonies with the measures they had taken with regard to the difficulties arising from the late acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes in America. It was this that gave the umbrage; and accordingly the minister represents it as the effect of a factious spirit, as it had before been represented to him. Now if what this writer, who undertakes to apologize for the Rescinders says, is to be relied on, those of them who had been members of the former house, proposed themselves a method of communicating the Massachusetts resolution, (meaning I suppose the measures which that house had taken) to the other governments," and consequently were full in the resolution: How then could *they* be pres'd in their consciences to rescind it? If he should now say, that possibly they might have afterwards altered their minds, he must revoke the charitable conclusion which he would have us all to make, "that those who voted for Rescinding, meant and intended no more than that *they were for communicating the Massachusetts Resolutions to the other Colonies*, in a Manner different from what the Assembly did in fact adopt"; that is, tho' they did not so well like the Circular letter adopted by the house, yet they heartily approv'd of the resolution which gave birth to it, *at the very time* when they solemnly declared their *dissent* to it, and voted to rescind it. I very much question whether the SEVENTEEN will boast of such an apologist, or thank him for his attempt to vindicate them: for from all that he has said for them, they do not appear to have suffered ignominy and contempt, for voting like honest men "*according to the dictates of their Consciences*".

I should think that this writer had better have plac'd the conduct of the Rescinders on another, which is perhaps the only true footing on which it can be plac'd, according to his relation of facts. The minister required the late house to rescind the resolution of the former house, which was to acquaint the other colonies with what they had done, because writing to them on the subject of their intended representations against some late acts of parliament, his Lordship says was a measure of an inflamatory nature: Governor Bernard, always ready to enforce ministerial injunctions, strongly urg'd the house to comply with the mandate as a testimonial of their submission at this time: The Rescinders, altho' they judged it proper that the former house had communicated their intended representations to the other colonies, and consequently in their own *private judgments* were in favor of the resolution which they were required to rescind; yet thinking it their duty in humble *passive obedience* to higher powers, and in order to give an *ample testimonial of submission*, AT THIS TIME, partly from an awful dread of the minister, and partly from pleasing hopes and expectation from the Governor, they even voted to Rescind, *according to the dictates of conscience!*"—

I cannot see for my own part, what better account can be given of the matter from all that this writer has offered: I would advise them to give *their own* reasons, if they have any, for their conduct, since their friend is put to the hard task of showing, how a man can be said to be dictated by his conscience to vote in direct opposition to his own judgment; which if he can make consistent, *Erit magnus Apollo*.

WYMAN.

York, August 22, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IN the Massachusetts-Gazette, No. 302, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY, *I find the following Query.*

*** Query. "TO what can it be owing that Butter in so plentiful a Season is one third dearer than it commonly used to be, viz. 9d. or 10d. per Pound when the common Prices for Years past did not exceed 6d. or 7d."—The Answer is short, to TEA.

Now, please to indulge me an explanation in my own way. I am now sixty-four years old, was brought up in the farming way by my father; and to see the difference in the times it really astonishes me. I never had, Mr. Printers, believe me, nothing better to go to meeting in, than a pair of sheepskin breeches, a felt hatt, and homespun-made coat with horn buttons on, excepting a reddish kind of a homespun-made camblet jacket, that my grandfather used to wear to troop in, under major Stoughton; and I believe I was much more contented and happy than my Jeremiah now is, with an English-made cloth that cost him a guinea a yard. However, I should not care so much, as I hope I have where withal to carry me through, if my children would leave off Tea; I know as gent a man as any in our town was talking with me about the times the other day, and I jumped in judgment with him fully. That TEA was the bane of New-England; he told me, "that he for many years could very well spare from the family, four firkins of butter for the market, which was sufficient to pay his taxes, and his family was not larger now; that he made as much butter as ever; and yet he had hardly enough to bring the year about: and it was all owing to that pernicious TEA, for, says he, "There is my daughters Jemima and Keziah, two hearty trollops as any in town, forenoon and afternoon, eat almost a peck of toast and butter with their Tea; and they have learned me and their mother to join them: and as for Jeremiah, he can hardly live without it, a booby. And it is the opinion of our doctor, that it ruins the constitution—for you never used to hear so much of such strange disorders as people have now a days, tremblings, nervous twitchings, appoplexies, consumptions and I don't know what all; sure I am, if people would but return to milk and milk porridge and whey, life would be much more agreeable and pleasant—and more dollars would be saved in a year than I believe would fill my cart. And to sum up the matter. In the first place, you may talk of butter's being dear, of liberty and property, and agree to send for no more goods, and such like (all which is very good so far as it goes) but if you don't leave off drinking TEA, you are a ruin'd people: I SAY A RUIN'D PEOPLE. Ruin'd in your *health*—Ruin'd in your *purse*. Hear me and believe, (tho' a countryman) the C——s now at Boston Castle are a laughing at you—for the duty now upon TEA, (the consumption is so amazing) will pay them double whatever they imagined: And I say further, that if all the money of this province was now in my barn, that the duty upon TEA *only* (as it is now consumed) would in three years take away every farthing: *you would not have one dollar left.* Then where are you! —Neither health nor wealth. And all owing to this *bewitching cursed* TEA——A fine sound abroad, (suppose our forefathers was to hear) New-England ruin'd and enslaved with drinking TEA. I really would be glad if some honest heart would give the facts, how much Tea is imported in a year, and what the duty is? I am sure we should be convinced of our folly. As for glass, paper and paints, it is not to be mention'd the same day with that ——a——TEA.——Leave Tea and you will find the C——rs will soon leave you; for they are a kind of Eagle that will be in no place longer than there is carcase to eat.

Again. The vast quantity of butter you would have for the market, would more than pay your taxes, which ought to be a weighty consideration with you.

But let me touch you up once more, and I will leave you for the present—If all the monies now in this province is likely soon to be in the hands of C——rs and P——rs, &c. must not these persons then be the most likely in a short time to have all your bonds and mortgages in their own hands—Who are the persons that you are to apply to, to hire money, but those who have it: And who are like to have it, but the above Persons——Then does it not appear plain to common sense, that we shall e're long be all slaves to a few ——— in as bad a situation as the people in Ireland. Unless ——— Methinks some begin to awake and ask, is there no remedy? YES! steadiness, industry, frugality, and no TEA.

A COUNTRYMAN.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I TAKE it for granted that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of this Province has received a Warrant for a Pension of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be paid half Yearly out of the Revenue now raising in America: As an Individual in America, who have, tho' sorely against my Inclination, paid a considerable Sum towards these Revenues, I have a Right to ask, and should be oblig'd to any Person to be inform'd, What Services this Gentleman has done to America, for which he has not been amply rewarded, to entitle him to the Pension.

And further, It has been frequently said in Companies I have lately been in, that the same Lieutenant Governor has receiv'd a Commission from his Majesty constituting him Chief Justice of this Province. If this be a Matter of Fact, it concerns every Freeman in the Province to know it: I do therefore, being myself as much a Freeman as the present Revenue Acts will allow any one to be, take the Liberty with all due Respect to his Honor, to request, that he would speedily publish his Commission, if he has received one; or if he has not, that he would condescend, in a way most agreeable to himself, to satisfy the Minds of many of his Fellow Citizens and Countrymen, as well as of his anxious Enquirer,

CHARTA MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

Salem, August 24, 1768.

[*We have the Pleasure to inform the above Gentleman and the Public, that we have it from undoubted Authority that the Report mentioned in our last of his Honor the Lieut. Governor's having received a Commission from under the Broad Seal of England, constituting and appointing him Chief Justice of this Province, is entirely without Foundation.*]

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is a very strange thing that you don't take care always to get good intelligence. In your last week's paper you told us that the worshipful and right worthy Commissioners of the Customs dined at the *Grand Pensioner's* Seat in Milton the preceding Saturday, that is to say, on the 20th of August, which is absolutely false, and it can be prov'd to be so. They did *not* dine there on Saturday the 20th of August Currant, but they breakfasted there on Saturday the 13th of the same month. It may be true enough that they have had frequent interviews, but what have you to do with that———Can't you let *cordial friends* have a little Chat together without your telling all the world of it. I could tell you, but I suppose you would officiously publish it in your *infamous* Gazette, that they had an interview again at Milton on Wednesday last, and that the *Pensioner* appear'd with unusual alertness and complaisance. It may be that he *then* receiv'd his half years pay; and pray Messieurs Printers, who would not be a *little great* with the Commissioners of the Customs for the sake of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling a year—Besides, you ought to consider that these Gentry are universally despis'd by the *best Friends* of America—more so if possible than the late *Stamp-men* were; and to be sure there is in my Opinion as much reason for it. How humane then, and generous is it in the Pensioner, who is a *fellow sharer* with them in the pretty perquisites of the Revenue Acts, to visit now and then, *advise, support* and *console* them, even tho' he should be universally despis'd for it himself.

PETER.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is expected that another eloquent Address in favor of *Passive Obedience* will be made at the opening of a certain C——t next Week. There was, last Spring, upon the like occasion, such a noble display of true *Prerogative Knowledge*, so cogent, nervous and patriotic, so truly deserving of a PENSION, that it perfectly charmed some of the C——s of the NEW-COMERS, who appeared there to the no small delight of the Orator. A collection of such his addresses—sentiments at dining parties—opinions when he had a seat at an honorable B——d, and his political advice given to many of his kind and generous Entertainers in this and other Counties, are carefully preserved; and, as a looking-glass, will be set before him at a proper time.

N. Z.

Essex, 20th August, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I Would gladly be inform'd thro' your or any other Paper, (if it be a Fact that a Regiment of Troops are destin'd to this Place) Whether it be to Safeguard the Commissioners of the Customs now residing at Castle-William, and enforce a Submission to the Revenue Acts? And if that be the profess'd Intention of sending them here, What Steps are judg'd proper for a wise and free People to take? Your's,

SIDNEY.

To the PRINTERS,

THE impudent scribbler in the last Newport Mercury, who claims kindred with Adam, scarcely discovers the reason of a Monkey: Yet has he exhibited no bad epitomy of Toryism & Jacobitish logic. A party ever infamous for calumny and persecution, are now complaining of both. We hear the groans of the Soothsayer of York (6) We see the ghostly vindication of the 17, in the New-Hampshire paper. And we find Fowle himself howling in consert with his little dog Corydon, as petiously as if in limbo. The causes of the present persecution are numerous. Dr. T——m B——y C——— has a month's mind for a pair of lawn sleeves. Now unless all his neighbours consent to his promotion, they are to be abused with *whips* & with *scorpions*, for *American* Whigs, as persecutors of Dr. Tom and his church.

Another sets his heart on a Pension, and if a word be drop against the noble arts of Pensioneering and Nabob-hunting, it is sedition, treason and persecution.

A third is fond of playing the soldier, and swears if you refuse him quarters in your house, he will make them good in spite of all "traiterous republicans." That it is persecution to refuse him your Wife or your Daughter—That he will *Walkyrize* you, and take them by force.

Another comes up and tells you he cannot pay his debts, and that therefore tis *fitting* you should pay them for him; and if you grumble at this, you are a persecuting scoundrel, and he will take the first convenient opportunity to pick your pocket, or rob you on the highway. The son of Adam raves about persecution, and mobs, and riots, and Mr. Hutchinson's history. He scolds at "*Magna Charta*, Faneuil-Hall, & Boston Selectmen the bane of America"— about "heads" transported "full of confusion", and re-transported "not only without much information in American affairs, but even replete with contradictions". Such a head I take this *Adamson* to be. He censures the American "civil laws of public worship," and "the permitted modifications of particular objects." He concludes that the said "Selectmen cannot claim their political existence of right," "nor can they be considered as an essential part of the constitution." "Therefore," says he, "as a member of the supreme power, and a subject of Great-Britain, I do humbly move that the governor and council do forthwith suppress their office, and appoint other preservators of the peace, less offensive to government", *innuendo*, half a score Turks, Jews and other Infidels at Newport, the dregs of the faction of Martinus Scriblerus, Jun. and Dr. Mc Murphy, great sticklers for the P——r. What "member of the supreme power" can such a creature think himself? It is much if he is more than some pensioned pimp of Jack Robinson. (a)

F. F.

WHEREAS many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all such, that they may have them re-placed with false Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, and answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke's* Wharf, *Boston*.

*** All Persons who have had false Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 5*s.* Old Tenor a Pound—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Mr. Shearjashub Bourn, *late of* Roxbury, *deceased, are desired to pay what may be respectively due, to* Melatiah Bourn, *Esq; of* Boston, *his Executor; and all to whom said Estate is indebted, are also desired to lodge their Accounts with said Executor, to be adjusted and paid.*

(1) Page 210 a vid. pa. 157 (c) vid the list pa. 161. (2) as Molasses act, pa. 9. — Glass act pa. 735. Vol. I. & Billeting act pa. 274. (3) vid the duty page 735. Vol. I (4) vid the List page 339. (6) vid. magna Charta, pa. 790.

* Governor Hutchinson ◇ Court ‖ Clerk ¶ Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler # Commissioners. † Cut of Your Ears v Martin Howard ^ Dr. Moffat. X Pretender (a) one of the Commissioners + Commissioners * Pensioner ‖ Jonathan Sayward. — page 43 (d) vid. pa. 210. (5) pa. 54.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Captain Harrison *of a Vessel arrived at Boston, has produced a great Number of the Tea Plants, with which he has generously favoured divers other Gentlemen, and many thinking the Country produces it spontaneously in several Parts, the following may oblige your Readers.*

THE Tea leaves may be gathered when come to their full growth, both as to number and largeness.—The cure thus performed.

When the leaves are gathered, they are brought into the workhouse to be roasted the same day over a fire in an iron pan; for if they lie long or be laid on large heaps or be kept over night, they would heat and turn black, and lose much of their virtue; and if they do heat at any time, they presently fan them, and spread them thin on the ground to cool them. The roasters put several pounds into the pan at once, which is heated that the leaves tho' turgid and juicy when put in, yet soon crack at the edges of the pan; and that they may be thoro'ly and equally dried, the roaster stirs them with his hands till they are as hot as he can possibly bear them; then he takes them out with a shovel like a fan, and pours them on a mat; then the rollers roll them with the palms of their hands in small parcels till they are equally curled; and such a sharp yellow and greenish juice sweats out of the leaves upon the rolling as burns their hands almost to an intolerable degree: But still they must continue their work, for the looner they cool in the rolling the better, for they keep their curl the better; therefore they have one to fan, while another is rolling them. When they are cold, the roaster who is the chief master of the workhouse roasts them again, till they have loft all their juice. He fires them now more slowly than before, left he should put them out of curl; though some will spread in spite of all his care. After this roasting, they are carefully rolled the same way. If they are fully dry after this, they have done, if not they are delivered a third time to the roaster. And, now the utmoft care and skill is neceffary left he blacken or burn them. Some curious persons roast and curl them six or seven times, but use a slower fire that the leaves may preserve their greenness; because of that sharp juice that sweats out of them, the pan is clean washed after every roasting. The Chinese before they roast their leaves of the first gathering, which are very young, put them into hot water about half a minute, that they may sooner and more fully sweat out their noxious juice. When they have done roasting and rolling them, they pour them on a mat, and sort them a second time into different parcels, according to their goodness, and separate those which are less curled, or too much burnt from the rest. Country people roast their leaves in earthen vessels; and as they are at less expence this way, they can afford them cheaper, tho' very little if any the worse. The Tea must be all roasted in the night, being gathered in the day.

When the leaves have been kept some months after these roastings, they turn them all out and roast them again, to take out any remaining moisture, or what they may since have imbibed. As soon as the Tea is cooled after this last roasting and curling, the Chinese put it up in boxes of coarse Tin which are inclosed in wooden chests or cases of fir all the chinks whereof are carefully closed with paper that the air of these climates may not dissipate its extreme subtle and volatile parts; and in this manner it is imported to us.

POSTLETHWAYT's *Dict. Vol.* I. Art. Bohea.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Yesterday Morning the Brig Delancy, Capt. Waldron, arrived here in 7 Weeks from Lisbon, who informs, that he read in an English Print brought to Lisbon, in a Packet just before he sail'd, That a large Fleet of English Ships of War was to sail in a few Days from Portsmouth, for the Mediterranean; suppos'd with a design to prevent the French from taking Possession of Corsica.

BOSTON, *August* 29.

Last Wednesday Afternoon se'nnight, Mr. *David Jeffries*, Town-Treasurer, was married to Miss *Hannah Winslow*, Daughter of *Josiah Winslow*, Esq; of this Town.

The next Evening Mr. *John Gray*, Merchant, was married to Mrs. *Abigail Dudley*, Widow of *Joseph Dudley*, Esq; late of this Town, deceased.

Last Thursday Evening, at Roxbury, was Married, CHARLES CUSHING, Esq; Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, Son to the Hon. JOHN CUSHING, Esq; to Miss ELIZABETH SUMNER, of that Place.

Last Thursday Evening was Married here Mr. NATHANIEL CUDWORTH, to Miss MARY MARCH, an agreeable young Lady.

On Friday 7-night departed this Life, in the 54th Year of his Age, Mr. *Richard Jennys*, for many Years Notary Public in this Town: Fidelity in his Business, a thoro' Knowledge and peculiar Facility in executing it, rendered him a very useful Member of Society, and are sufficient to occasion a very general Affliction on his Loss: He was a kind and chearful Companion, a generous and faithful Friend, a tender Husband, and an affectionate Parent; his Remains were decently interr'd on Monday Afternoon.

Last Monday Morning one John Barret, a Porter, having been employed to carry a Trunk to a House in Atkinson-street, whilst he was receiving his Pay, instantly dropt down dead, without any Struggle or previous Complaint.

Same Day, towards Evening, Mr. David Watt of this Town, being in an infirm State of Health, unhappily ventured into Water, the Weather being cool, 'tis supposed a sudden Stagnation of the Blood was the Consequence, for being observed to fall, he was immediately taken up, but without any Signs of Life, and was decently interr'd Wednesday Afternoon. Mr. Watt has been employed a great Number of Years as a Book-keeper in the Store of the Hon. John Erving, Esq; and esteemed as an honest faithful Person in his Employ.

The Day following the Body of a Man was taken up in the Channel near Spectacle-Island, and carried on shore; supposed to be a Seafaring Man, and had been drowned a considerable Time.

A Fortnight ago a Boat belonging to the Romney Man of War going along side a Sloop inward bound, one Ferguson, the Bowman struck the Boat-Hook into the Sloop, while she was under very quick Way, whereby he was carried over and sunk instantly. It is not improbable but that the above-mentioned Body was the Person then drowned.

Thursday last Mr. *Richard Pattiball*, was suddenly taken ill, and expired immediately, in the 53d Year of his Age. His Remains were decently interr'd last Friday Afternoon.

Saturday last departed this Life, in the 79th Year of his Age, the Honorable JOHN OSBORNE, Esq; His Remains, we hear, are to be interr'd To-morrow.

Yesterday Morning died here after a lingering Indisposition, in the 60th Year of his Age, the Rev. Mr. JEREMY CONDY, formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in this Town.

The Merchants and Traders at Salem, especially those concerned in importing Goods from Great-Britain, were to have a Meeting on Tuesday last, to consider the present State of their Trade, &c.

A Letter from Halifax mentions, that the Troops from Louisbourg, St. John's, and the other Out-Posts, were arrived there, and with those which were there before, lay in Readiness to embark; and that it was currently reported they were destined for this Place.

Last Sunday Fortnight was baptized at Lancaster, by the Reverend Mr. HARRINGTON, a Son of Dr. STANTON PRENTICE of that Town, by the Name of JAMES OTIS.

Yesterday was baptized by the Reverend Dr. ELIOT of this Town, a Son of Mr. NATHANIEL BARBER, by the Name of OLIVER CROMWELL!

Yesterday arrived a Snow from Glasgow in 7 Weeks.

The Piece from Portsmouth, signed PROBUS, *will have a Place in our next.* (1)

The following Days are appointed Holidays, as appears by the Commissioners printed List, viz.

BY Order of the Honorable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in North-America, the following Days are to be kept and observed as Holidays,

January 1. *New-Year's Day.*
12. *Queen's Birth Day.*
30. *King Charles's Martyrdom, Ash Wednesday.*
March 25. *Lady Day.*
Good Friday.
Easter Monday.
Easter Friday.
April 23. *St. George.*
June 4. *King's Birth Day.*
Whitsen Monday.
Whitsen Tuesday.
August 12. *Prince of Wales's Birth Day.*
September 8. *Commencement of the American Board.*
22. *Coronation.*
October 25. *Accession.*
November 1. *All Saints.*
5. *Powder Plot.*
30. *Princess Dowager of Wales's Birth Day.*
December 25. *Christmas Day.*
26. 27. 28. *Christmas Holidays.*

To the above may be added the following Provincial Days.

General Fast.
General Thanksgiving.
General Election.
Commencement at the Colleges.

Hours of Attendance for the principal Officers for the Dispatch of Business at the Custom-House, to be from 10 in the Morning to 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon; and the Out-door Officers to attend the shipping and unshipping of Goods, at all Hours between Sun Rising and Sun Setting.

A Specimen of the Conversation that past at Castle-W—m* among some certain Men (upon the Celebration of the ever-memorable Fourteenth of August) whose Names Offices and Conduct is very well known; but not more known than abhorred and detested.

C*ome says C—s P——e, let us take a Spy at the Town—*
O *h d—n the Town says R——n, let that and those who celebrate the Day go to the D——l.*
M*ay they be in Slavery (and we their Task-Masters) before another Fourteenth of August.*†
M*r. H——nchon, you see the Flag upon what they call Liberty-Tree?*
I *see it——d——n it, I wish I had them, Tree and all, at my Mercy.*
S*uch another Set of idle, lazy, frolicking, mobbish——*
S*croundrels, (says R——n,) as no where to be found: Oh curse them, says B——r——‡*
I *hope our Forces will soon be here, to dragoon the Sons of B——s.*§
O *n their Arrival I believe there will be no more Sons of Liberty,*
N*o says C—s P——e, only what we constitute, and they shall be* Sons *indeed.*
E*very one of us know the Dogs; only let us (says R——n——n) once get Footing in the Town again, and then we will do for them.*
R*enegades, Scoundrels, d——d Villains, what will be too bad for them.*‖
S*ure we are (says one and all of the Cl—rs and Under-strappers) that both you our Masters, and we your Servants, shall take the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction in dragooning and punishing the d——d Scoundrels.* * Castle William ◊

WHEREAS the Publick were informed in the Supplement of Edes & Gill's *Gazette of the 13th of August Inst.* "*that a Gentleman in Boston had deposited one* "*Hundred Dollars in the Hands of the Selectmen of this* "*Town to be distributed by them to any Inhabitant of this* "*Province in Premiums to encourage the raising of Mul-*"*berry Trees*"—*We the Subscribers do therefore hereby promise and engage as Selectmen of the Town of Boston and for our Successors in that Office, to distribute and pay the said One Hundred Dollars at the time and agreeable to the manner set forth in the Information and Proposals above referred to.*

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
JOHN HANCOCK,
JOHN ROWE,
SAM. PEMBERTON,
HENDERSON INCHES
Selectmen of Boston.

Boston, Aug. 29, 1768.

On *Wednesday* next, 31st of *August*,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,
A neat Kitterеen Chaise and Harness, almost new, and made by a good Workman, which may be seen at Capt. *Paddock's* near the Granary.—At the same Time and Place will be sold a Quantity of Indigo.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On *Thursday* next, 1st of *Sempteber*,
At Three o'Clock Afternoon,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of House Furniture, among which are,
An elegant Mohogany Desk and Book Case, with Glass Doors, elegant Gilt Looking Glasses, Mohogany Tables with Claw Feet, a neat Gold Watch, a good 8-Day Clock, Stone Rings, Silver Candlesticks, Spoons, Salver, and Castors, Leather Bottom Chairs, Feather Beds, with a variety of other common House Furniture.—Also a Negro Man 22 Years of Age, suitable for in, or out-door Business.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On *Tuesday* the 6th *September* next,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the House of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's Lane,
—All his House Furniture,—
Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.
The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the House Furniture,
And at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day,
Will be sold to the highest Bidder,
The Brick House lately improved by said *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.
☞ *Any Person minded to purchase the House and Shop, or the Land, at private Sale, before the Time for Public, may apply to* J. Russell, *and know further.*

On Wednesday the 7th of *September*,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, *Boston*,
A new Schooner, Burthen about 167 Tons, as she now lays at *Newbury-Port*, single Deck, extremely well built of the best White Oak Timber and Plank.—Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be known by inquiring of *William Moreland*, Merchant, at *Newbury-Port*, or of *J. Russell*, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next,
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths fine and Coarse—Serges—Kerseys—Beaver Coating—Callicoes—Printed Callicoes—Some Silks—Irish Hollands—Cotton Thread & Worsted Hose—Breeches Patterns—Shoes—Caps—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Household Furniture—Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Suits for Men—Silver Tuffia Jackets, &c. Silver Watches—Indigo—Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
At the West End of *Faneuil-Hall Market*,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,
BAG Hollands, Irish Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, printed Linnens, check Handkerchiefs, black Satin, Beaver Coating, Ratteen, Camblet, Breeches Patterns, Caps, Mahogany Tables, black Walnut Desk, Case of Drawers, a Quantity of Allspice, and a Variety of other Articles.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Hall from Rhode-Island. Ebsty from Maryland. Loglist from St. Nichola. Allan and Helpman from N. Scotia. McNeil from Quebec. Wales from Halifax. Hall and Lowther from N. Carolina. Roberts from Jamaica.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Andrews and Vernon for West-Indies. Acworth, Tree and Rogers for Newfoundland. Skillins for S. Carolina. Ford & Wales for Halifax. Gorham for Virginia.

CLEARED OUT.

Snow for Rhode-Island. Gulliver and Joyns for Piscataqua. Emerson for North Carolina. Atkins for Newfoundland. Somes for Halifax. Skinner for Portugal. Bell, Morton and Butt for West Indies. Landale for Ortmuden. Folger for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last.
Five Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Thirteen.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 29 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 1 *m. after* 9	
Tuesday, 26 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 4 *m. aft.* 6	
Wednesday, 22 *m. aft.* 3		*Lord's-day*, 6 *m. aft.* 7	
Thursday, 17 *m. aft.* 4		*Last* 24 *Hours*, Noon,	

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

(a) Charles Paxton. (b) John Robinson (c) Henry Hulton (d) John Robinson (e)—Burch. (f) Bitches (g) Charles Paxton (h) John Robinson. (i) Clerke. ‖ Vid. page 170, Vol. I. ◊ The above is an Acrostick on the Commissioners. * Vid. pa. 206. (1) Vid. pa. 225.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C.wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Russia and Ravens Duck
Petersburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Linnens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seaming Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimstone
Copperas
Allum

Lately Published in *LONDON*, and Just Imported, and to be Sold cheap, by JOSEPH EDWARDS in Cornhill;

SERMONS on the most useful and important Subjects, adapted to the Family and Closet. By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. late President of the College at *Princeton* in *New-Jersey*. In three Vols. Second Edition, neatly bound.——*To which are affixed,*

A Sermon on the Death of Mr. DAVIES, by SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another Discourse on the same Occasion, together with an Elegiac POEM to the Memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

JOSEPH BARRELL

At the third Store on the South Side the Town Dock Sells at the very lowest Rates for Cash

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, *by the Hundred, Dozen or less*; Jamaica and other brown Sugars; *Choice French Indigo*; Pepper, Allspice; Race & Ground Ginger; Rice; Flour; Chocolate; *best Durham Mustard by the Dozen or less*; Citron; Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, Logwood; Table Salt; *Table Fish*; Hard Soap; *Tilloch's and Kippen's Snuff*; Bar Iron, Iron Ware; Sheeps Wool; Cases of Bottles, Lamp Black, &c.

New-England Rum and Jamaica Spirit.

ALSO,

BEST PISTOL POWDER; *Crockery Ware of various Kinds, and white Stone Cups and Saucers by the Crate or less*; 1 2 & 3 Gallon Stone Jugs; *Crates of Liverpool yellow Ware*; *half Pint China Bowls*; *very neat double Flint plain and flower'd Wine Glasses*; large Shook Hogsheads; Handspikes, a few Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco, and sundry other Articles.

Jane Eustis

HAS Imported in Capt. Prince, *and other Vessels from* LONDON, *and has to sell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-House.*

Rich brocades, brown and other coloured ducapes, brown padusoys, black ditto, bloom colour'd and brown 3-4 and half-ell mantuas, black taffity, black and brown ell-wide persians, half-ell and half-yard ditto, all colours, white, blue and black flowered sattin for cloaks, white and black plain sattin, pelong sattins, a variety stript and flowered lutestrings, new-fashion painted silk, rose colour'd and green English damask, white and black sarsnet for handkerchiefs, brolios, fine book muslin, Irish linnens, checks, cambricks, lawns, sprig'd ditto for aprons, long lawns, kenting, Barcelona, bandanoe and check handkerchiefs, mens, womens and childrens hose of all sorts, some mens outsize ditto, womens and childrens silk mitts, womens outsize ditto, mens and womens black and white silk gloves and mitts, calimancoes, tammies, durants, bengalls, pepiascoes, black uncut thicksetts, patent-wove stays and stay cloth, fine cap lace, blond and bone laces, brocade, sattin, Russell and calimanco shoes, clogs and goloshoes, stone and wax necklaces and earings, stone buckles and broaches, gauzes, chip hatts and bonnets, boys white beaver hatts, jockey caps, silver trimings, hair powder, combs, Turlington's balsam, Eua De Luce, Lavender and Hungary Water, Bibles, Testaments and Spelling Books, Kippen's Snuff, ribbons in small lotts at 10 and half for one from the maker's printed list, some black and white alamode hatts and capuchines, gauze aprons, ruffles and caps for less than the sterling cost—China per the Chest or smaller Quantity—Excellent Hyson and Bohea TEA, Cheap.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.——Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

CASH will be given by *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, for FLAX SEED this Season. *Aug.* 12, 1768.

ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Doctor *Elisha Savil*, late of *Braintree*, deceased, are desired to settle with *Ann Savil*, of said *Braintree*, Administratrix, &c. as soon as may be.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boston, *and by* Bulkeley Emerson & Daniel Balch *in* Newbury-Port.

REMARKS on the Rev. Mr. *JAMES CHANDLER's* SERIOUS ADDRESS to a Society at *Newbury-Port*. By JOHN TUCKER, A. M. Pastor of the first Church in *Newbury*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceased, are desired to settle the same with the Executors, and make Payment as speedy as may be; said Executors being desirous of closing the Affairs of the Estate as soon as possible.——

To be Sold at Sterling Cost and Charges,

A General Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS, at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel House Furniture:— Also to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, Burthen about 160 Tons, with her Appurtenances: Also, a good Horse fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage; Enquire at said Store.

An End of a House to Lett near

the Orange-Tree, with an excellent Well of Water in the Yard that will wash.——ALSO, A commodious Coach House with Stabling for four Horses, at the Southerly Part of Boston; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold a Farm in *Scarborough*, containing about 120 Acres, including about 10 Acres of Marsh, has been under Improvement above Seventy Years, valued at £.480, adjoining the River, and within 8 Miles of *Falmouth*, for which half the Money down, and the other half in seven Years without Interest will suit. Said Farm has produced £.106 13s 4d per Annum. The Title as good as any in the Province, and a Warrantee Deed will be given.

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-Square, BOSTON: Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash,

CHOICE Sterling *Madeira*, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are Imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum. Choice old Spirits.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

For *Charlestown*, *South-Carolina*,

The Sloop *HAWK*, Capt. *Joseph Emerson*, will sail in about 10 Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Richard Clarke* and Son, who have a Quantity of good Ship Bread in Casks to dispose of reasonably.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Brick House, in Middle-Street, adjoining the Bridge, with a good accustom'd Shop, in good Repair, good Water, and Rain-water Cistern, and a new Back Store, with other Accommodations.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

IF any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the Deceased.—Those that are indebted, are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate, as that it may be tho't that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*;

A House, three Rooms on a Floor, well finished, with good Accommodations; the Land 25 Feet Front, 156 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber*, as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clarke's*, in Fore-Street, at the North-End.

A House, in Sheaf-Street, leading from the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church, to the North-Burying-Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in Two Tenements.

A House of Two Tenements, fronting the Old-North-Meeting-House-Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley. And,

Two Lots of Land, No. 28 & 51, at the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase, may apply to THOMAS GRAY.

ON Monday last was stop'd by the Subscriber (suppos'd to be stolen) about Four Dozen of Silk Handkerchiefs—Four spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs—One Worsted Pattern for Breeches—One dress'd Deerskin—and two Papers of Combs.

Charlestown, Aug. 12, 1768. ISAAC RAND.

ALL Persons Indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Aaron Cutter*, late of *Cambridge*, Curier, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Gershom Cutter*, Jun. and *Aaron Cutter*, both of said *Cambridge*, Executors to said Deceased's last Will, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

LIKEWISE, Notice is given that the Deceased's Son *Aaron Cutter*, continues to carry on the same Business as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE in *Harvard*, situated at the Distance of about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-House, and adjoining to the Place in the Possession of *Henry Bromfield*, Esq; conveniently situated and of good Accommodations; For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

LEFT at some Gentleman's House, or in the Court-House, about the latter End of *June* last,—A large blue Roquelo. Whoever knows any Thing of it, is desired to give Information to the Printers hereof.

Newbury-Port, August 13, 1768.

LAST Night Ran away from his Master the Subscriber a Negro Boy named LONDON, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches in Height, of a thin lean Make, he was born in the Country, is very artful and likely to tell a good Story. He had on a blue Outside Jacket, and a striped Woolen under-Jacket, a dirty white Shirt, and a Pair of long Trowsers.——Whoever will take up the said Boy, and convey him to his Master, or secure him so that he may be come at, and give Information of it to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All People are warned from harbouring the said Boy, who has been guilty of Theft, as they will in all Respects expose themselves to the Penalties of the Law.

JOHN WOOD.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

CAllicoes
Penniascoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parsnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

RUssia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Hankerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Mussinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

PIns of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beavere and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, *August* 29. 1768. [NUMB. 1718.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XV.

NOTHING has occaſioned greater miſtakes, nor given room for warmer debates, than the varying and unſettled meaning of names and terms. A work, which in one age, has ſerved to convey a particular idea, at ſome ſucceeding period, has been underſtood in a very different ſenſe; and controverſial writers have ſeldom been ſo candid as to ſtate the difference: More eager for victory, than truth, they have often diſingenuouſly layed hold of ſuch an opportunity, to carry their point with the ignorant and the prejudiced; whilſt every thing has made againſt them, except the conſtruction and ſound of the ſyllables.

This has been remarkably the caſe of the epiſcopal character in the chriſtian church. Many, who have no idea of a biſhop, ſeperate from the appendages of the office in ſome hierarchies, when they read any thing in the New Teſtament concerning this miniſter of religion, apply it without heſitation to prelates of the eſtabliſhment they are beſt acquainted with, and wonder at the perverſeneſs of thoſe who differ from them. Few profeſſors of chriſtianity deny biſhops to be of divine inſtitution; but the difficulty lies in adjuſting their rank and powers. The Roman, the Greek, and other eaſtern churches hold, that biſhops are of *divine right* an order ſuperior to prieſts, and that altho' they are preſbyters, they have alſo an higher character, and are diſtinguiſhed from the other clergy, in like manner, as the apoſtles in the infancy of the church, were ſuperior to the common teachers of the goſpel. The proteſtant communions abroad, Lutheran and Calviniſt have rejected this opinion as unſcriptural, and as having been the ſource of much abuſe and corruption. The ſenſe of the proteſtants of the German empire, on this point, is ſet forth in the articles of the league concluded at *Smalcald* in 1530; in which they aſſert the power of ordaining to belong, by divine right, to Preſbyters. Accordingly the Lutheran Superintendants are only *firſt among equals*, or ſtanding preſidents of the councils of the clergy. It is almoſt needleſs to obſerve that the churches of the *reformed*, and the church of *Scotland*, have agreed in the abolition of all prelacy; for with them every pariſh miniſter is a biſhop. In *England* the eſtabliſhed church has never explicitly declared herſelf on the point; if we attempt to deduce her judgment from her conduct, we ſhall find it unſettled; yet more favorable to the diſtinction of order in later times, than formerly.* The firſt reformers in England, with Dr Cranmer at their head, perfectly agreed with their brethren the proteſtants abroad, and held preſbyter and biſhop to be the ſame in ſcripture. As they looked on church polity to be mutible, in much the ſame manner as civil government, they thought it very allowable for preſbyters to waive their Rights, and for the ſake of better order, to ſubmit to ſuperiors of human inſtitution.§

It is plain enough to all unprejudiced perſons, that in the New Teſtament, Biſhop, Paſtor, Overſeer, Preſbyter and Elder, are uſed promiſcuouſly, to deſcribe one and the ſame office; and there is nothing any where ſaid of an upper order in the Chriſtian Miniſtry. As churches were gathered in different parts of the Roman empire, chiefly in the cities at firſt, the people choſe their inſtructors by common ſuffrage; and the apoſtles and evangeliſts, ſuch as *Paul*, *Silas*, *Barnabas*, and *Timothy*, by a ſolemn impoſition of hands (a ceremony derived from the Jews) inveſted theſe perſons with the paſtoral office. The choice of the people was the main point, the ſolemnity of ſetting apart being "not of neceſſity, "but only for good order and ſeemly faſhion."† Of theſe biſhops, there was it ſeems one or more in every church or congregation, as the number of converts, and the proſpect of new additions required. At Epheſus, for inſtance, we find two, if not ſeveral Elders, who are expreſly called biſhops;‡ and Titus was directed to ordain elders in *every* city of Crete, who are ſpoken of as inveſted with the epiſcopal office.‖ It was a long time before the original chriſtian congregations in the cities became ſo numerous as to make it neceſſary to divide their aſſemblies; they kept together till meer inconveniency forced them to it. Not having equal ſucceſs in proſelyting the country people, the difficulty was leſs felt. And when at length they allowed new places for holding aſſemblies for public worſhip, they conſidered them as *Chapels of eaſe*, and the people as part of the original congregation. The number of paſtors was in this manner neceſſarily increaſed within the pariſh or dioceſe, and it became, in proceſs of time, orderly to have a preſident at the meetings of the conſiſtory, to whom, by degrees the name of biſhops was reſtrained. This Head-Preſbyter, however, was only *Primus inter Pares*, firſt among equals; the affairs of the congregation being managed by him and his brethren, with the concurrence of the people. As it was natural for the chriſtians in the purer ages of the church to place the moſt reſpectable of their elders in the chair, it is eaſy to conceive, how ſuperior abilities and character on the one hand, and undiſſembled love and reſpect on the other, might conſpire to give a fatherly pre-eminence to a primitive biſhop. His age and ſtanding, not to mention the ſufferings which many of them endured, would unavoidably command this, and every other expreſſion of reverence, which the members of a voluntary ſociety, unſuſpicious of any ambitious ſchemes, could give. It would of courſe happen that the biſhop and the more aged preſbyters would always be reſident near the mother church or cathedral, whilſt their younger brethren itinerated thro' the pariſh, labouring from houſe to houſe, and in the dependent places of public worſhip: The biſhop would be generally deputed to ſit in the ſynods and councils of the church: And nothing of importance would be undertaken at home, without the advice of a perſon of ſo much experience and piety.

In all popular aſſemblies, great regard is paid to the opinion of a few of the beſt ability, and moſt knowledge; but if great moral character accompanies theſe endowments, the influence of ſuch perſons is almoſt unlimitted.

Such ſeems to have been the riſe of the dioceſan biſhop; an office not known in ſcripture. The very large extent of the dioceſes in ſome parts, and the general converſion of the Pagans (probably ſo called from *Pagi*, a word ſignifying the people in the country) muſt have increaſed and confirmed the ſuperiority of the biſhop. As the people became too numerous to aſſemble and conſider of their affairs on every occaſion, the care of them devolved to the conſiſtory; and the duties of inſtruction calling out the younger preſbyters to different parts of the diſtrict, the buſineſs of diſcipline now increaſed, and occuring daily, gradually centered in the biſhop and the aged elders, who remained with him. Hence roſe the chapter, or that body of clergy, who at this day make a mock choice of the biſhop, and are as a council to him in ſome leſſer matters; but in the moſt important are intirely laid aſide.*

When wealth and corruption entered the church, and lovers of pre-eminence got into the epiſcopal Sees, that authority which had been conceded to the perſonal character of the former preſidents of the clergy, was now claimed by, and yielded to their ſucceſſors, as their proper juriſdiction. Inſtead of flying from a ſtation, which formerly had ſet a man up as an object of perſecution, and which was tho't to require an uncommon ſhare of zeal and faithfulneſs to diſcharge its duties with a good conſcience, the vain and the ambitious ſecretly intrigued for votes, and uſed every artifice to arrive at a dignity, endowed with riches, and conſequently inveſted with ſtate influence and worldly power. Theſe abuſes, of which the prince had by his inſidious liberality been the chief author, riſing into tumults and even bloodſhed, gave him a ſpecious pretence, for taking from the people, their right of chuſing their biſhops, and to farther debaſe the church & clergy, by turning religion into a ſtate engine.

The See of *Rome* was tainted very early. This aroſe partly from the great benefactions intruſted with her biſhops, for the purpoſe of ſending out miſſionaries to the northern & weſtern parts of Europe, which alſo ſerved to advance their influence, and promote their authority, even under the loſs of the ſeat of empire, which was transferred to *Conſtantinople*. The biſhoprick of *Rome* therefore became early the object of competition among thoſe who ſought after filthy lucre, and were diſpoſed to lord it over the heritage of God. The Conſul *Pretextus*, a heathen, in the year 466, could ſay, "if you will make me biſhop of *Rome*, I will make myſelf a Chriſtian."

To thoſe who are the leaſt acquainted with church hiſtory, it ſeems ſtrange to find Dr. Chandler arguing, that dioceſan epiſcopacy muſt have been the original plan of government in the church, becauſe of the ſuppoſed difficulty of altering things connected with religion. I would aſk him, whence came arch-biſhops and patriarchs? Whence aroſe that grand corruption of chriſtianity called Popery? The truth is, the alteration was gradual, and at the time of his favorite *St. Ignatius*, the biſhop was, as primate *Uſher* words it, "only different in degree, not in order;" as a Lutheran ſuperintendant at this day preſides over a conſiſtory of paſtors. To bring in the epiſcopacy of the 1ſt. and 2d. centuries, then to ſupport that of the church of *England*, is plainly begging the queſtion. It is to treat two characters as the ſame, who in fact are as different as the firſt Commiſſioner of the treaſury in *England*, and the Lord High Treaſurer; or as the Doge of *Venice*, the Preſident of that Republic, and the abſolute Duke of *Florence*. [*To be continued.*]

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* *In the reigns of* Eliz. *and* James I. *many Divines ordained abroad by presbyters, were admitted to pariſhes in England; but ſince the* Reſtoration, *all the proteſtant ordinations are treated as invalid, and orders from Dioceſan biſhops inſiſted on.*

§ *See* Cranmer's *opinion in* Stillingfleet's *Irenicum, Cap.* VIII; *alſo the opinions of the biſhop of* St. Aſaph, *of* Therleby, Redman, *and* Cox, *who aſſiſted at a ſelect aſſembly of divines in the Reign of* Ed. VI.—*That learned Expoſitor Dr.* Hammon, *ſays*, "*there were no presbyters of an inferior order to biſhops inſtituted by the apoſtles.*" *And biſhop* Stillingfleet *makes this noble conceſſion*, "*that there were no biſhops, (meaning dioceſan prelates) during the apoſtles life.*"—*And in another place, (*Irenicum *page 276)* "*I believe upon the ſtricteſt enquiry,* Medina's *judgment will prove true, that* Jerom, Auſtin, Sedulius, Primaſius, Chriſyſtom, Theodoret, Theophylact, *were all of* Aerius's *judgment, as to the identity, both of name and order, of biſhops and presbyters, in the primitive church.*"—*The great* Uſher *and* Burnet *ſpeak the ſame things.*

† *This is* Cranmer's *opinion in* Stillingfleet. Iren. *Cap.* VIII.

‡ *Acts* xx. 17 & 28. *Expreſs mention is made of Biſhops, in the plural number, as reſiding at* Philippi, *Phil.* i. 1.

‖ *Epiſt.* Paul *to* Titus i. 5-6.

* "*The biſhop grants orders alone, excommunicates alone, and judges alone: This ſeems to be a thing almoſt without example, in good governments*; *and therefore not unlikely* to have crept in during degenerate and corrupt times. *The greateſt Kings have their councils*—*Whence ſhould this ſole exerciſe of juriſdiction come? Surely one may ſuppoſe upon good grounds, from the beginning it was not thus*; "*and that the deans and chapters were councils about the chairs of biſhops at firſt: and were to them a presbytery or conſiſtory and intermedled not only in diſpoſing of revenues and endowments, but much more in eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction*—*We ſee the biſhop of Rome performs all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction as in conſiſtory.*—"*Of the ancient mode*," *we ſee many ſhadows ſtill remaining*; *as that the dean and chapter, for form's ſake, chooſe the biſhop*; *which is the higheſt point of juriſdiction*; *and that the biſhop, when he grants orders, if there by any presbyters actually preſent, calls them to join with him in the impoſition of hands*; *and ſome other particulars.*" *Lord Chanc.* Bacon *on the Peace of the Church*, Sect. II.

#Vid. Page 207.

On hearing the toll of a Bell for the Funeral of a near and dear Friend.

HARK! you my Friends, that doleful Sound,
That pierces in my Ears,
It ſpeaks the Loſs of ſome dear Friend,
And now demands our Tears.
He's gone from us, it's all we know,
His Fate we cannot tell;
While we are muſing here below,
He far from us does dwell.
Perhaps in glorious Seats above,
Or ſunk in endleſs Pain;
It's not our Tears nor yet our Love,
Can bring him here again.
O! may we number ſo our Days,
That we may never fear,
But always ready to obey,
When we the Summons hear.

Auguſt 10. 1768. J. F.

Messrs FLEETS.

Your inserting the following in your entertaining and impartial Paper, will oblige many of Your Customers [or Readers] as well as,

Your, &c. JUSTITIA.

Un intendant! qu'est que cette chose?
Je deffois cette estre, un animal,
Qui, comme on dit, scait pecher en eau trouble, &c. FONTAINE.

An Intendant! What is he?
Here his true description see:
He's an animal, that seems
Pleas'd to fish in troubled streams.——

ARISTOPHANES has an odd whim in one of his Comedies:* "He introduces a chief person of his play, endeavoring to persuade a man that made *sausages* to resolve upon meddling with *affairs of state*. The man was surprised at his discourse, and asked, why he would despise & laugh at a poor fellow, who had never employed his tho'ts or time in any thing but *making sausages*. Upon which the poet instructs his other person to speak thus: Behold all these ranks of people, you shall be a great leader and chief among them, you shall tread upon the Senate, and tie up the hands of our rulers. Who I? says the sausage-maker: Yes, you shall do it, quoth the other person. Get upon this table where you make your puddings, and look all about you: Do you see in that scene the custom-house, and all those ships that are laden there with merchandize? See them! Yes, says he fellow, what then? Why all those things shall be sold by you; the oracle says, you shall be a very great man. How should that be, cried the fellow, how shall I be a great man, that am but a *pudding maker?* Because, said he, you are bold and wicked. But I think myself unworthy of greatness, said the fellow. What does that signify, answered the other? Do you think yourself a good man or an ill man? Nay, for that matter, said he, I am bad enough. I wish you joy, replied the other, you will find yourself so much the better qualified when you come to do business; for our common-wealth will shortly have nothing to do with men of learning & probity, but will be wholly governed by the ignorant, impure and immoral: Therefore do not despise what the Gods tell you by their oracles, which prophesy very great honors, that will be done to persons of your trade. But how, said he, is it possible that I should govern the people? With all the ease in the world, answered the other: Do only what you are *used* to do; MIX, JUMBLE, DISTURB, AND CONFOUND ALL MATTERS; feign and invent any thing to please and delude the rabble: For the rest you have a great many talents, that are proper to gain their favors. You have a false tongue, and a mischievous unlucky understanding; you have some little smattering also in the law: In short, you have all the qualities that our republic wants at this time, and that are necessary to make you a very great person."

Monsieur *le Clerc*,‡ taking notice of this scene, says, "The character was drawn for *Cleon*, who was a troublesome orator, an enemy to the best men of the country, & to the greatest generals of that government He says the poet very justly expos'd this person in his play; who having never given the least proof of his sincerity or real love of his country, had yet made himself considerable, by affecting a false zeal for the interest of the people, and by living at open variance with the nobility and the senate." Monsieur *le Clerc* says further, "That the *Greek* and *Roman* histories have many illustrious examples of great men, to whom the country had infinite obligations, ruined or banished; not for having been found guilty of any crime, but only for having been accused by such orators as this *Cleon*. Those that sought the great employments, and were resolved to get them, had need, *he says*, but of two things; one was, *to affect an air of popularity*, which was easily enough maintained: The other was, *to affirm any thing boldly, that suited with the present taste of the multitude*. Provided they had these two qualities, no vice, *he says*, of their own could hurt them: It was no matter if they were *ignorant, malicious, saucy, revengeful, violent*, and cruel, they covered all these faults under the specious veil of zeal for the public good; their ready gift of speaking passed for sense & understanding in the minds of the multitude, who had still less knowledge than themselves. And though in reason they ought to have made themselves odious by the falsehood of their accusations, the blind and credulous people did not find it out; but took their most envenomed passions for an extraordinary regard to the safety of the state." And doubtless it was this very same *Cleon* that *Plutarch* mentions in his political precepts, *who had a hundred heads of fawning flatterers licking about him*, as the Comedian speaks, *and who debased himself to court the favour of the multitude: doing all things to humour them, and joining himself with the worst and most distempered of the people against the best.* God preserve all countries from such *Cleons*, and such *Sausage-Makers!*

* *In Equitibus, Act I. Sc. 2.*
‡ *Parrhas. Vol. II. p. 165.*

The following Paragraph extracted from the IIId Letter of the justly celebrated Pennsylvania FARMER, *will doubtless be thought by many a very suitable Appendix to the foregoing, viz.*

"WE cannot act with too much caution in our disputes. Anger produces anger; and differences, that might be accommodated by kind and respectful behaviour, may by imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable rage. In quarrels between countries, as well as those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain height, the first cause of dissention is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual expressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish, and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regard their interests, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway of the* *Cleons* and *Clodius's*, the designing and detestable flatterers of the *prevailing passion*, becomes confirmed. Wise & good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if, in attempting to preserve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their *prudence* will be called *baseness*; their *moderation* will be called guilt; and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring country the mournful glory of her acknowledgment, that their counsels, if regarded, would have saved her."

* *Cleon* was a popular firebrand of *Athens*, and *Clodius* of *Rome*; each of whom plunged his country into the deepest calamities.

Messrs FLEETS,

Capt. Harrison's *Care having produced a great number of the* TEA-PLANTS, *with which he has favored divers other Gentlemen, and many thinking the Country produces it spontaneously, in several parts, the following may oblige your readers.*

THE Tea Leaves may be gathered when come to their full growth, both as to number and largeness. The Cure thus performed.

When the leaves are gathered they are brought into the workhouse to be roasted the same day over a fire in an iron pan; for if they lie long or be laid on large heaps, or be kept over night, they would heat and turn black and lose much of their virtue; and if they do heat at any time they presently fan them and spread them thin on the ground to cool them. The roasters put several pounds into the pan at once, which is heated that the leaves, tho' turgid and juicy when put in, yet soon crack at the edges of the pan; and that they may be thoroughly and equally dried the roaster stirs them with his hands till they are as hot as he can possibly bear them; then he takes them out with a shovel like a fan and pours them on a mat; then the rollers roll them with the palms of their hands in small parcels till they are equally curled; and such a sharp yellow and greenish juice sweats out of the leaves upon the rolling as burns their hands almost to an intolerable degree; but still they must continue their work, for the sooner they cool in the rolling the better, for they keep their curl the better; therefore they have one to fan while another is rolling them. When they are cold the roaster, who is chief master of the workhouse, roasts them again till they have lost all their juice. He stirs them now more slowly than before, lest he should put them out of curl; tho' some will spread in spite of all his care. After this roasting they are carefully rolled the same way. If they are fully dry after this they are done, if not they are delivered a third time to the roaster. And now the utmost care and skill is necessary, lest he blacken or burn them: Some curious persons roast and curl them six or seven times, but use a slower fire that the leaves may preserve their greeness; because of that sharp juice that sweats out of them the pan is washed after every roasting. The Chinese, before they roast their leaves of the first gathering, which are very young, put them into hot water about half a minute, that they may sooner and more fully sweat out their noxious juice. When they have done roasting and rolling them they pour them out on a mat and sort them a second time into different parcels, according to their goodness, and seperate those which are less curled or too much burnt from the rest. Country people roast their leaves in earthen vessels; and as they are at less expence this way, they can afford them cheaper, tho' very little if any the worse. The Tea must be all roasted in the night, being gathered in the day.——When the leaves have been kept some months after these roastings, they turn them all out and roast them again, to take out any remaining moisture or what they may since have imbibed. As soon as the Tea is cooled after this last roasting and curling, the Chinese put it up in boxes of coarse tin, which are inclosed in wooden chests or cases of fir, all the chinks whereof are carefully closed with paper, that the air of these climates may not dissipate its extreme subtle and volatile parts; and in this manner it is imported to us. ‖ *Postlethwait's Dict. Vol. I. Art. Bohea.*

‖ By Doc.r Young. v vid. Farmers Letters, pa. 78. &c.

LONDON. June 18.

THE Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esqr. Lord Mayor of the City of London, a few days since was sworn of his Majesty's privy Council, and took his Seat accordingly.

Twenty thousand muskets are commissioned for at Birmingham and London, for the service of France.

We hear that a clergyman, not far from King's Bench, preached lately on this text, Gen. xviii. 28. *And he said, if I find there* forty and five, *I will not destroy it.*

We are informed that a celebrated historian has sold the copy of his new work for 4000l. sterling.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote Thomas Bishop and J. Lewis Gidoin, Esqrs. to the Rank of Post-Captains in the Royal Navy.

There is, we hear, a confederacy formed on the continent, under the auspices of Great Britain, in order to support the brave Corsicans in their freedom and independency, to the no small mortification of the French, and other enemies to human liberty.

Philadelphia. August 18.

Some advices from England, by way of South-Carolina, intimate, that the Government at Home seems more determined than ever, that the Revenue Acts shall operate in America, shall be enforced.

By accounts from St. Croix, we hear that on the 15th July, a most dreadful fire happened there: It is said to have begun on Mr. Manning's estate, and in a short time to have communicated to nine other estates, destroying in its course all their works, and above 1000 acres of canes. The damage done is supposed to exceed 250,000l. sterling.

New-York, August 22.

The latest Advices from England, mention, that the Wheat and other Grain there has continued at an exorbitant price, beyond the ability of the Poor to purchase, many of whom have been starving for want, yet great quantities have been kept till spoil'd and then thrown into the Thames, and in many great graineries, now almost full and long kept up for a higher market, the weavels and other Vermin have made such destruction that the Corn is almost useless, and must be removed in order to clean out the graineries,—great quantities have been sold to the distillers for less than one third of the prime cost, and the rich Farmers who have kept their Corn of two years old unthreshed, have suffered a loss by the Rats and Mice, which is much more than the difference between the highest and the lowest prices that have been current. But there is a prospect of the most plentiful harvest.

The Papers abound with pieces for and against Mr. Wilkes. The principal matter that his enemies insist upon against him, is the mobs and riots that he has been the occasion of—Evils they say, far more dangerous to the constitution and injurious to particulars, than General Warrants or any arbitrary exertions of ministerial power which he has opposed. Much is said to show the necessity of obedience to the laws, and due respect to the magistracy and men in authority. On the other hand it is observed, that mobs and tumults never happen but thro' oppression and a scandalous abuse of power. That wicked men in high places of government are always fond of inculcating upon others, obedience to the laws which they would have to be binding upon all but themselves, and of reverence to men in authority, because they themselves are the men. All this is in effect nothing more than an attempt to establish and set their own authority above controul; & to make the law itself an instrument to raise them above its power. It is observed that when men obtain such a dangerous degree of power, that an ordinary process cannot reach them, they have nothing to fear from the law or government in the regular form of proceeding. So that if they inspire the people with such a reverence for those forms, as to support them and regulate their actions by them, then these overgrown oppressors are absolutely safe, and will apply the power of the people to oppress and enslave themselves, till the Tyrant's will becomes the supreme & only law. No wonder then, that all overbearing, tyrannical men so strenuously exert themselves against mobs and popular tumults, representing them as the greatest evils that can happen in a state.—"But I might venture to assert that the mischiefs done by these irregular expressions of the people's resentment and exertions of their power, are never so great as the grievances that occasion them—And tho' innocent persons may sometimes suffer in popular tumults, yet the general resentment of the people is principally directed according to justice, and the greatest delinquent feels it most, so that upon the whole, like thunder gusts, they commonly do more good than harm. But they are justly dreadful in those tyrannical bad men whose misconduct occasion'd the calamities that raised the tumult. When a sense of publick injury and oppression, rouses a people, and puts them upon united exertions of their own strength, there is always enough to relieve and do themselves justice, and to make the fiercest Tyrant tremble that ever oppressed mankind. This is the only tribunal that he has to fear, the only one where an injured abused people can call their Tyrants to account and drag them to condign punishment."

It is obſerved that the only *beneficial deſign* of all forms of government, laws and magiſtrates, is *the common good of the people*, & ſo long as theſe forms, inſtitutions and appointments are applied to that end ſo long a wiſe ſenſible people will with all their ſtrength maintain and ſupport them. But when thoſe who have been entruſted with the executive powers of government, oppreſs the people & deprive them of the beneficial effects of the law, and at the ſame time would keep them under all its reſtraints, ſo as to diſable them from helping themſelves, even the very forms of government become nuſances, and the perſons in authority inſtruments of oppreſſion; and no wiſe people will lend their aſſiſtance to ſupport either the one or the other.

When a government becomes ſo corrupt that the common form of proceeding are productive of more calamity and diſtreſs, than could reaſonably be ſuppoſed to attend an alteration, then it is not only lawful but every man's duty to uſe all the means in his power to obtain a redreſs of grievances; and all the evils that happen during the conflict, are juſtly chargeable upon the authors of the grievances that raiſed the public diſturbance.

The 9th inſt. in lat. 31. lon. 70. Capt. Bonner, belonging to Boſton, was ſpoke with, bound from North Carolina to Antigua.

The 14th inſt. a Schooner from Marblehead for Bilboa was alſo ſpoke with, Maſter's name forgot.

One Jacob Eckerman, of Orange County, jumping over a fence with an ax under his arm, unhappily fell, and received ſuch a wound on the joint of his elbow, that before any aſſiſtance could be got, he bled to death.

Capt. Waldron, in 7 weeks from Liſbon, informs that they had advice there by a packet juſt arrived, that a large fleet of Engliſh ſhips of war, were to ſail from Portſmouth for the Mediterranean, ſuppos'd with a deſign to prevent the French taking poſſeſſion of Corſica.

The Duke of Cumberland packet ſail'd yeſterday.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 22.

On friday the 5th inſt. one John Eborns of Tolland, as he was going from a neighbour's houſe towards a Blackſmith's ſhop in the time of a thunder ſtorm, he was ſtruck by a flaſh of lightning, and inſtantly killed.

A few days ago, one Henry Chapman of Windſor, accidently fell from a beam in a barn, upon a cart that ſtood upon the floor, and ſplit his head, and died inſtantly. He was about 40 years of age.

Laſt Wedneſday Jonathan Belding, Eſq; of Weathersfield, as he was going down into the Cellar, the Stairs gave way, and he fell to the bottom of the Cellar, by which accident ſeveral of his ribs were broke, and he otherwiſe ſo much bruiſed as that he died the Saturday after.

Laſt Monday a barn belonging to the Widow Benedict, in Norwalk, was ſet on fire by lightning, and, together with a conſiderable quantity of hay and grain, was totally conſumed

We hear from Litchfield, that laſt thurſday came on, before the ſuperior court now ſitting in that place, the trial of John Jacobs, an Indian native of Farmington, for the murder of James Chockerer, a native of the Skatacock Tribe in Kent, when he was found guilty of the murder, and received ſentence of Death; but we have not heard what time is appointed for his execution.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the Wheat harveſt in this and the neighbouring towns, this ſeaſon, has been far more fruitful than has been known for many years paſt, but very little of it having been hurt by the winter.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 20.

On Monday the anniverſary Feaſt for the Poor was provided at Carpenter's Point, by a Number of Gentlemen of this Town, when a Multitude of Objects preſenting, "they all eat and were filled."

SALEM, Auguſt 23. 1768.

The Schooner Betſey, Capt. Benjamin Boden arrived at Marblehead laſt Saturday from Falmouth, which place he left the 22d of June in the Afternoon, and informs, that he was told juſt before he ſailed, that the Public Papers that Day contained an Account that JOHN WILKES, Eſq; was ſentenced to pay a Fine of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and to remain in Priſon during the Term of One Year and One Day. //

Capt. Boden endeavoured to procure a Paper, which contained this News, of the Perſon who gave him the above Information, but could not; and as he was juſt upon ſailing, had not Time to look farther: The Papers he has brought are no later than thoſe received by Capt. St. Barbe.

By Capt. Samuel Grant, who arrived here laſt Lord's-Day, from Martinico, in 28 Days, are come to Hand, Copies of an Arret of the French King's Council of State of April 1ſt, 1768; and an Ordinance of the King, dated the 9th of July laſt, permitting foreign Veſſels to import Timber of all Kinds, Dying Wood, Live ſtock of all kinds, green or tanned Hides, Furs, Pitch and Tar, Rice, Indian Corn, Beans, Peaſe, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton and Cocoa, into any Harbour or Road of the Iſland of St. Lucia.

Laſt Friday a very uncommon Accident happened off Manchester, and the following Account is related by a Perſon who ſaw it.—Nicholas Whipple, Abraham Wyatt, and Daniel Poland, all of Beverly were fiſhing in a Canoe, near Little Miſery Iſland, which lays within 2 or 3 leagues of this Harbour, and had out a Kellogg, or ſmall Anchor; while they were employed at their Buſineſs, to their inexpreſſible Surprize, the Canoe ſuddenly ſhot forward, with very great Rapidity, without any apparent Cauſe, and, before they could cut the Painter, run the Diſtance of about 70 or 80 Feet, when ſhe was pulled ſo low as to fill and overſet, and then ſtopped. One of the Men ſwam aſhore, another ſaved his Life by getting upon the Bottom of the Canoe, and remaining there till relieved by ſome People in a Fiſherman's Canoe, then in ſight, getting Ballaſt; and the third, Daniel Poland, was unfortunately drowned, who, we hear, has left a Wife and 7 or 8 Children. It is ſuppoſed that ſome large Fiſh run foul of the Painter, dragged the Canoe the above-mentioned Diſtance, and was then diſengaged.

Boſton, Auguſt 29. 1768.

A Letter from Halifax mentions, that the Troops from Louiſbourg, St. John's, and the other Out-Poſts, were arrived there, and with thoſe which were there before, lay in readineſs to embark, and that it was currently reported they were deſtined for this Place.

Monday Morning one John Barret, a Porter, having been employed to carry a Trunk to a Houſe in Atkinſon-ſtreet, whilſt he was receiving his Pay, inſtantly drop'd down dead, without any Struggle or previous Complaint.

Same Day towards Evening Mr. David Watt of this Town, being in an infirm State of Health, unhappily ventured into Water, the Weather being cool, 'tis ſuppoſed a ſudden Stagnation of the Blood was the conſequence, for being obſerved to fall he was immediately taken up, but without any Signs of Life, and was decently interred laſt Wedneſday Afternoon. Mr. Watt has been employed a great Number of Years as a Book-Keeper in the Store of the Hon. John Erving, Eſq; and eſteemed as an honeſt faithful Perſon in his Employ.

The Day following the Body of a Man was taken up in the Channel near Spectacle Iſland, and carried on ſhore; ſuppoſed to be a Seafaring Man, and had been drowned a conſiderable Time.

A Fortnight ago a Boat belonging to the Romney Man of War going along ſide a Sloop inward bound, one —— Ferguſon, the Bowman ſtruck the Boat-Hook into the Sloop, while ſhe was under very quick way, whereby he was carried over and ſunk inſtantly. It is not improbable but that the above-mentioned Body was the Perſon then drowned.

Laſt Thurſday Afternoon, Mr. *Richard Patteſhall*, A. M. aged 53 Years, having eat his Dinner, and to appearance as well as uſual, ſoon after, while he was talking with another Perſon, was ſuddenly ſeized with a Fit and expired immediately. His Remains were decently interred the next Day.

On Saturday Morning died here after a ſhort Illneſs, the Hon. JOHN OSBORNE, Eſq; in the 80th Year of his Age, formerly for many Years one of his Majeſty's Council for this Province. His Funeral is to be attended To Morrow Afternoon, at Half after Five o'Clock.

Yeſterday Morning died here after a languiſhing Indiſpoſition, the Rev. Mr. *Jeremy Condy*, Æt. 59. formerly for a number of years Paſtor of the firſt Antipœdobaptiſt Church in this Town. His Remains are to be interred on Wedneſday Afternoon.

Friday laſt the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH SEWALL, Senior Paſtor of the Old South Church in this Town, compleated the 80th Year of his Age.

Thurſday laſt ſailed the Ship Boſton-Packet, Capt. Folger, for London, in whom went Paſſenger Mr. John Boylſtone, of this Town, Merchant.

Yeſterday a Gentleman in this Town had a Child baptized at one of the North Churches by the Name of OLIVER CROMWELL:—The ſame Gentleman, about two Years ſince, had another of his Children chriſtened by the Name of JOHN WILKES.

We hear that a Gentleman in the Country lately had a Child baptized by the Name of JAMES OTIS.

TO BE SOLD at at the STORE of the late

Mr. Samuel Hughes, *deceaſed*,

next Door to Capt. Cheever's, *in King-ſtreet*,

HEMP, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ships Stoves, Iron Hearths, Engliſh & Ruſſia Duck, Raven's Duck, Ticklingburg, Oznabrigs, Shalloons, Tammies, Buntins, Mackrel, Log and Cod Lines, Houſline & Marline, Sail, whipping & Seine Twine, Printing Ink, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Poland & common Starch, coarſe, middling & fine Sieve Bottoms, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Brimſtone, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Whiting, Apothecaries Phials, ¼ Minute, ½ Minute, ½ Hour, Hour & two Hour Glaſſes, Crates of Stone Cups & Saucers, ditto of Earthen Ware, Engliſh Sole Leather, 11, 12, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, Shot, Lead, Nails, Gun-Powder, Coals, &c ——

Alſo a Sloop, burthen about 75 Tons.

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Green and blue, &c. Camblets, a Variety of Callicoes, &c.—A large Aſſortment of Linnens, both coarſe and fine;—Mens Stockings of various Sorts and fineneſs.—Broad Cloths, Narrow Cloths, Forreſt Cloths—mode & light color'd Cloths—Shalloons, &c. A fine Aſſortment of Shirting Checks—fine Cambricks, Lawns, fine Ruffles & Borders—Handkerchiefs, &c.

N.B. Many ſorts of Goods are ſold as ſaid Office, very low at private Sale, to oblige thoſe that cannot attend the Evening Sales.

On WEDNESDAY next,

Will be ſold at ſaid Office,

A great Variety of Articles,—

Juſt come to Hand.—— *J. G.*

On Wedneſday next 31ſt *Auguſt*,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-ſtreet,

A neat Kittereen Chaiſe and Harneſs, almoſt New, and made by a good Workman, which may be ſeen at Capt. *Paddock*'s near the Granary. Alſo, at the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a Quantity of INDIGO. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On Thurſday next, 1ſt *September*,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,

A variety of of Houſe Furniture, among which are,

An elegant Mahogony Deſk and Book Caſe, with Glaſs Doors, elegant gilt Looking Glaſſes, Mahogony Tables with Claw Feet, a neat Gold Watch, a good Eight Day Clock, Stone Rings, Silver Candleſticks, Spoons, Salver, and Caſtor, Leather Bottom Chairs, Feather Beds, with a Variety of common Houſe Furniture.—Alſo, a Negro Man 22 Years of Age, ſuitable for in, or out-door Buſineſs.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

WANTED,

One Thouſand Weight of old Pewter, for which Caſh at *Seven Shillings*, Old Tenor, per Pound, will be given, delivered at Mr. *Martin Gay*'s or *Robert Wier*, at the South End.—Small as well as large Quantities will be received at the above Places.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Mr. *Shearjaſhub Bourn*, late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, are deſired to pay what may be reſpectively due, to *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; of *Boſton*, his Executor; and all to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are deſired to lodge their Accounts with ſaid Executor, to be adjuſted and paid. *Boſton, Aug.* 29. 1768.

Imported in the Brig *Africa*,

William Coles, Maſter, from *London*, two Caſks, P. F. No. 1. and W. B. No. 1. ſhip'd by Meſſrs. *Harriſon, Barnard & Lloyd*. Any Perſon or Perſons claiming Property therein, may apply to *Jeremiah Lee*, Eſq; at ſaid *Marblehead*, and on their making proper Proof thereof the Caſks will be delivered. *Marblehead, Auguſt* 23. 1768.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And to be ſold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boſton, *and by* Bulkeley Emerſon & Daniel Balch, *in* Newbury Port.

REMARKS on the Rev. Mr. *JAMES CHANDLER*'s SERIOUS ADDRESS to a Society at *Newbury-Port*.

By JOHN TUCKER, A. M.

Paſtor of the firſt Church in *Newbury*.

To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,

A Vindication of the Biſhop of LANDAFF's Sermon, from the groſs Miſrepreſentations, and abuſive Reflections, contained in Mr. *William Livingſton*'s Letter to his Lordſhip:—— With a Poſtſcript, containing ſome additional Obſervations on certain Paſſages in Dr. *Chauncy*'s Remarks on the Biſhop of *Landaff*'s Sermon.

By a Lover of Truth and Decency.

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *Auguſt* 27. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Hull from Rhode-Iſland; Elzey from Maryland; Engliſh from St. Nebola; Allen and Helpman from Nova-Scotia; McNeil from Quebec: Wales from Halifax; Hall and Lowther from North Carolina.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Andrews and Vernon for Weſt-Indies; Acworth, Rogers and Tree for Newfoundland; Skillings for So. Carolina; Ford and Wales for Halifax; Gerham for Virginia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Snow for Rhode-Iſland; Gulliker and Joyne for Virginia; Emerſon for South Carolina; Atkins for Newfoundland; Symes for Halifax; Skimmer for Portugal; Ball, Morton & Butt for Weſt-Indies; Landale for Grenada; Folger for LONDON.

// Old, page 212.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Lancaſter, *in* Pennſylvania, *containing a curious account of the dreadful effects of* Lightning *upon three Boys, who were ſtruck by it near that place, on Sunday, the 24th ult, which we doubt not will be acceptable to the generality of our readers, eſpecially to ſuch as are fond of philoſophical enquiries.*

DEAR SIR, *Lancaſter, July* 28, 1768.

I Think the only news I can find of late to ſend you from hence (to uſe a phraſe of the celebrated Mr. Gay upon a ſimilar occaſion) "*is news from* HEAVEN." On Sunday laſt an affair, truly awful and melancholy, happened about two miles and a quarter from this place, which a little leiſure, and a favourable conveyance, encourage me to communicate to you.

Three boys of the town, born within a few months of each other, and all in the 13th year of their age, went out on the morning of that day to gather huckle-berries. On their return, about 4 o'clock in the evening, it rained pretty hard, which induced them, though already wet, to take ſhelter under a large black oak, that grew in the middle of the great road, diſtant about 40 yards from any other tree. One of the boys ſat cloſe with his left-ſide to the tree, and his head reclining upon the trunk. The two others ſat at ſome little diſtance from the trunk, under a large ſpreading bough. Several claps of thunder broke from the *weſtward*; the exploſions became ſharper and more frequent; a flaſh of lightning at laſt ſtruck the tree, killed the boy who ſat next to it (together with a dog, that had crept between his knees) and ſtruck down the other two; ſo that they were inſenſible of their condition, and unable to move for ſeveral minutes. However, one of the two was at length able to get up; but found himſelf ſtunned, faint, weak, and ſtaggering, like a drunken perſon. As ſoon as he came to reflect upon the cauſe of his diſtreſs, he turned round to examine the fate of his companions; and perceiving that the next one to him had ſome ſymptoms of life, attempted to raiſe him up: But not being able to effect this, he went to the other, whom he found in the ſame ſituation in which he had ſeen him alive, except that the ſtroke (which he received in the head) had forced him into a more recumbent poſture. His eyes were wide open, and in a ſtaring poſition, and every limb and joint were ſtiffened. The boy, ſcarce recovered from the fright occaſion by his misfortune, and now greatly terrified with the ſight before him, took to his heels, and ran till he came to the houſe of John Stoner, diſtant about a quarter of a mile, where he told the melancholy tale, and might have almoſt added, with the meſſenger to Job, "*I only am eſcaped alone to tell thee.*" Several people repaired immediately to the place: They found the ſecond boy, who remained alive, lying upon his back, at the diſtance of about 100 yards from the tree, where, it is ſuppoſed, he had fell, or rather crept, in attempting to get home. The other, they found in the ſituation already deſcribed, with two large rents in his hat, where the lightning entered, and the hair upon the left ſide of his head (where he reclined againſt the tree) greatly ſinged, his left ſhoulder very livid, and ſeveral black ſpots upon his body. On Monday he was buried.

The others are confined to their beds in a dangerous and dreadful ſituation. I went yeſterday, with Dr. Kuhn, and Mr. Henry to pay them a viſit, they are both ſenſible boys for their age, and were able to give ſatisfactory anſwers to all the queſtions that were propoſed. Upon being aſked, whether they heard any noiſe at the time they felt the ſtroke? They both agreed, that they "*did hear a noiſe as if ſeveral guns were fired off together*;" and as to their ſenſation of the ſtroke, "*it ſeemed as if a cord of wood, lighted up into one flame, had fallen upon them, and wrapped them up in fire.*"

They are miſerably *burnt* (if philoſophers will allow me to apply ſuch a term to lightning) in ſeveral parts of their bodies, and the ſkin come away as if by boiling water. The burn of one of them reaches from the ſhoulder to the hip, upon the left-ſide, and is above ſix inches broad; in ſome places it runs in upon the belly with a kind of rays, like thoſe, which *painters* give to the ſun. But the moſt remarkable effects of this dreadful ſtroke, are the following, & they were equally and uniformly alike upon the three boys. Several holes, ſome capable to receive a large bullet, ſome a pea, and ſome a grain of ſhot, were made in the poſteriors of each boy; occaſioned, we ſuppoſe, by the lightning's paſſing thro' the body by the ſhorteſt courſe, and ſo diſcharging itſelf here into the comman maſs thro' thoſe parts which were moſt in contact with the earth; for each boy ſat upon the ground. The legs of only one boy were burnt. This we endeavor to account for, by ſuppoſing that this boy ſat with his legs ſtretched out, which brought them in contact with the earth as well as his breech; whilſt the others had them drawn up, reſting upon their feet; in which poſition the whole of the flaſh was diſcharged through the breech. We were encouraged in this ſuppoſition, by obſerving that the boy who ſuffered in his legs, did not ſuffer ſo much in his poſteriors as the others. Upon examining their breeches we found, that the deſtructive element had made and paſſed thro' ſeveral holes, correſponding exactly with thoſe it had made in the fleſh. The breeches of one of the boys were made of leather; the flame, in paſſing through theſe, left a burn to every hole, like that made by a ſpark in paſſing thro' a quire of paper in electrical experiments. The ſhirt & ſtockings of one boy are rent, without any marks of being burnt or ſinged; whilſt the waiſtcoat and ſhirt of another have ſeveral holes evidently burnt, as if done by the ſparks of a ſmith's forge.

In ſhort, when we view the condition of theſe poor boys, and conſider what a volume of lightning they muſt have been inveloped in, we are at a loſs to conceive how they eſcaped with the breath of life, unleſs we may be allowad to attribute their preſervation (next under GOD) to their cloaths being very wet, before they came to the tree; which, perhaps, ſerved as *conductors* to a conſiderable part of the deſtructive fluid.

The *tree*, upon examination, appears to have received a very large quantity of lightning; many of the higheſt upright boughs are blaſted, & the bark, on the weſt ſide of the tree, is beat off in ſeveral places.

This is the fourth perſon I have known to have been killed by lightning in and about Lancaſter, within the ſpace of a very few years. Several houſes have been ſtruck here in a little time. A few perſons have erected POINTS upon the principles of the ingenious Dr. FRANKLIN; though they are condemned by their neighbours for *preſumption*, who ſay, "they will truſt to the FIRST GREAT CAUSE," though at the ſame time they are taking *phyſick*, and getting *cupped* and *bled*, in order to preſerve themſelves from being *ſick* or *diſeaſed*.

I ſhall conclude with this remark, viz. that in theſe laſt four years, four boys belonging to this place, have ſucceſſively met with *ſudden death* upon the SABBATH-DAY; viz. one each year. In 1765, a boy was drowned in a mill-dam: In 1766, another was drowned in Coneſtogo creek: In 1767, a third, gathering cheſtnuts, fell from the tree, & was killed: And a fourth by lightning on Sunday July 24. 1768. All within a little way of the town.

I do not mention theſe things from any ſuperſtitious principle, as you know my temper is very different. But I may be allowed to obſerve, that the LORD hath commanded the Sabbath-Day to be kept holy; and ſuch as diſobey his commands, cannot expect his favour or bleſſing. Parents ſhould bring up their children to a pious obſervance of, and veneration for, this day, whether they view it in a *civil* or *religious* light: For, the cuſtom of paying little or no regard to Sunday (however faſhionable it may be) is not defenſible on the principles either of ſcripture, policy, or human reaſon."——

I am, Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Barrell

The third Store on the South Side of the Town Dock, At the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

JAmaica and other Sugars by the Barrel, or leſs Quantity,
Bohea Tea,
Beſt French Indigo,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Brimſtone,
Copperaſs,
Allum,
Logwood,
Redwood,
Race & ground Ginger,
Table Salt,

RIce,
Flour,
Chocolate,
Citron,
Hard Soap,
Kippen's and Tillock's } Snuff,
Barr Iron,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Table Fiſh,
Sheep's Wool,
Caſes of Bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Lampblack, &c. &c.

Alſo, Crockery Ware, Stone Cups and Saucers by the Crate or leſs; 1, 2 & 3 Gallon Stone Jugs; Crates of Liverpool yellow Ware; warranted Scythes; a ſmall Parcel the very beſt *Spring Beaver*; a few *raw Deer-Skins*; *large ſhook Hogsheads*; Handſpikes; and a few Barrels of Tar.

N. B. *Thoſe that favor him with their Cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.*

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with the Executors, and make Payment as ſpeedy as may be; ſaid Executors being deſirous of cloſing the Affairs of the Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible ——

To be Sold at Sterling Coſt and Charges, A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture:—Alſo to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, burthen about 160 Tons with her Appurtenances: Alſo, a good Horſe fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage: Enquire at ſaid Store.

Caſh will be given for Flax-Seed, this Seaſon, by *Benjamin* & *Edward Davis*.

Samuel Allyne Otis,

Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Peterſburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glaſs,
Frying Pans,
Gun-Powder, Shot,
Twine,

IRiſh Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
½, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladine Sewing Silk,
An Aſſortment Callicoes,
Beſt London Scythes
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Roll Brimſtone,
Copperas, Allum,
Cotton Cards
White Beans
Iron Pots and Kettles

Juſt imported and to be Sold,

Beſt Lisbon and Carcavallo Wine,

Liſbon LEMMONS freſh and ſound,
Oil of Olives in Quarter Caſks,
And Liſbon SALT;

On board the Snow St. *Peter*, *William St. Barbe*, Maſter, lying oppoſite to No. 23, at the Long Wharf, or at ſaid Store.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Chipman*, late of *Marblehead*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Chipman*, Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate, at ſaid *Marblehead*. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix. *Marblehead, Aug.* 6. 1768.

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr *Rouſe Bourn*, late of *Marſhfield*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to *John Winſlow*, Eſq; and Mrs *Lucy Bourn*, of ſaid *Marſhfield*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate, and the ſeveral Creditors are deſired to give in their reſpective Claims, that Matters may be adjuſted, that every one may have their Due.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood ſhed & other Accommodations: Enquire of *William Thompſon*, at his Store oppoſite the Golden Ball.

Left with the Subſcriber at *Aſhby*, about the 20th Day of *April* laſt, by a Perſon who called himſelf *James Fitch*, of the Colony of *Connecticut*, a brown coloured Mare, ſuppoſed to be 12 Years old, about thirteen Hands and an half high. The Proper Owner may have ſaid Mare again by applying to the Subſcriber and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, together with other Charges that have or may ariſe. *Jacob Puffer.*

Auguſt 4th, 1768.

N.B. It is ſuſpected that the above Mare was ſtollen.

TO BE LET,

One Half of a Dwelling-Houſe,

conſiſting of a Cellar, Lower Room, Chamber and Garret; alſo one half of a large Barn, with about 4 or 5 Acres of Land, including the Orchard & Salt-Marſh, ſituate in *Malden*, about two Miles from *Winniſimet* Ferry, the ſame Diſtance from *Penny* Ferry, and half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, very ſuitable and convenient for a Shoemaker who uſes the *Boſton* Market. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 3d of *October* next, at the Houſe of Mr. PAUL PRITCHARD, in *Halifax, Nova Scotia*,

20,000 Acres of undivided Land

in the Townſhip of *Olmaſton*, in the River *St. John*, laying about 23 Miles up the River, on the EaſtSide, and is ſome of the beſt Land in the Province.

Alſo, 5000 Acres of choice Land, ſituate on *Tuſhet* River, near *Cape-Sable*, with a Number of fine Iſlands, and a conſiderable Quantity of Marſh Land. The Plan of ſaid Land to be ſeen by applying to the Printers.——This is a fine Tract of Land and very convenient for the Fiſhery.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

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